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Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set
International Organization for Standardization
Organisation Internationale de Normalisation
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This document replaces N2938 and contains the proposal summary form.

The Carian script is used to write the Carian language, an ancient Indo-European language of southwestern Anatolia. It dates from the first millennium BCE. While a few texts have been found in Caria, most of the written evidence comes from Carian communities in Egypt. Although there are superficial resemblances between almost half of the Carian letters and some (but not all) of the letters of contemporary Greek, the decipherment has shown that nearly three-fourths of those differ so much in value from their Greek counterparts that the relation of Carian to Greek is unclear at best. That Carian is distinct from Greek can be seen clearly in the Carian-Greek bilingual inscriptions (see Figure 2).

The differences between Carian and Greek could conceivably be entirely accidental or, perhaps more likely, analogous to the relation of Cherokee to Latin, where letterforms were borrowed by Sequoyah without any regard as to their values or exact shapes. An example: the hypothetical Carian text *𐊴𐊣𐊴𐊇𐊫, which could (nearly) be read as 𐊴𐊐𐊴𐊇𐊎𐊱 (now *EPEBOΣ* (*erebos*) in Greek, is read as **ùšùpos* in Carian. To extend the analogy—a bit imperfectly—with Cherokee: ***ERᎬBOᏉS** could be read **erebos* in Latin, but it is read as **gvsvgvyvnvdu* in Cherokee. Obviously this is hypothesis on my part, but it does seem safe to say that if Carian has a genetic relationship to Greek, it is a very different one from the relationships which Lycian, Lydian, Old Italic, Gothic, and Coptic have to Greek.

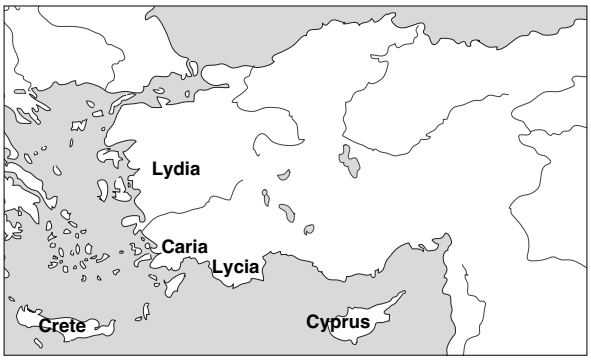

Figure 1. Anatolia, showing Lydia, Lydia, and Caria

Carian characters and character names

The encoding of Carian, however, is simpler than its history. The repertoire of the Carian texts is well-established. Although some of the values of the Carian letters remain unknown or in dispute, their distinction from other letters is not. Through the course of the history of the decipherment of Carian, a

standardized catalogue of letters has been drawn up; the "Masson set" of numbers 1-45 can be seen in Figures 2–4 from Masson 1978. The same set of numbers has been used throughout the decipherment; see Figures 9a–9b from Adiego 1994. The encoding proposed here is based on this standardized catalogue, despite the fact that several of the letters are now considered to be variants of each other. C-29 and C-30, for instance, are now known treated as 𐊇 K and 𐊉 K2. Although this might *seem* to be "character duplication", really it is not. Professors Craig Melchert and Ignacio Adiego have agreed that the encoding of these characters will enable not only the representation of Carian text, but also the representation of the long history of Carian studies, where the catalogue entities have been distinguished in discussions of the decipherment (see Figure 8). Scholars wishing to publish normalized Carian texts might avoid the use of the "redundant" letters, or might choose to use them as indicative of the temporal or geographical provenance of a text. But documents relating to the decipherment itself distinguish them regularly, and that distinction must be maintained.

The character names indicate the variant relations: 𐊉 K2 is a variant of 𐊇 K; 𐊒 SH2 is a variant of 𐊋 SH, 𐊓 ST2 is a variant of 𐊌 ST, and so on. Two characters without transliterations are named with their catalogue numbers only; the hyphens in the names indicate that the use of the digits is different from that of the other letters: 𐊆 C-18 and 𐊖 C-39. The last four characters at the end of the code table, 𐊐 MB4, 𐊄 LD2, and 𐊍 E2, have only recently been identified by Ignacio Adiego; MB4 comes from the Kaunos bilingual inscription; the other two derive from the inscriptions found in Hyllarima and Mylasa in recent years, which have allowed scholars to better the knowledge of the Carian alphabet. Note that the shape of 𐊍 E2 is also found as a variant of 𐊅 LD; in texts from Kaunos it is read LD, and in Hyllarima, where 𐊄 is LD, it is read as E. The last of these, 𐊔 UUU3, is attested in the inscription from Mylasa recently published by Blümel and Kızıl (*Kadmos* 43, 2004, 131-138).

Processing of Carian

The primary direction of writing is right-to-left in Egyptian Carian texts, but left-to-right in texts from Caria; it is encoded here with left-to-right directionality. (Egyptian has both right-to-left and left-to-right directionality; it is planned to encode Egyptian with left-to-right directionality as this is the predominant modern usage.)

Punctuation of Carian

Word dividers are not regularly employed; *scriptio continua* is common. In modern editions modern U+0020 SPACE may be found; U+200B ZERO-WIDTH SPACE may be inserted to mark breaks in *scriptio continua*. Word dividers which are attested are U+00B7 MIDDLE DOT, U+205A TWO DOT PUNCTUATION, and U+205D TRICOLON.

Unicode Character Properties

```
102A0;CARIAN LETTER A;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102A1;CARIAN LETTER P2;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102A2;CARIAN LETTER D;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102A3;CARIAN LETTER L;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102A4;CARIAN LETTER UUU;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102A5;CARIAN LETTER R;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102A6;CARIAN LETTER LD;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102A7;CARIAN LETTER A2;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102A8;CARIAN LETTER Q;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102A9;CARIAN LETTER B;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102AA;CARIAN LETTER M;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102AB;CARIAN LETTER O;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102AC;CARIAN LETTER D2;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102AD;CARIAN LETTER T;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102AE;CARIAN LETTER SH;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102AF;CARIAN LETTER SH2;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102B0;CARIAN LETTER S;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102B1;CARIAN LETTER C-18;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102B2;CARIAN LETTER U;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102B3;CARIAN LETTER NN;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
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102B4;CARIAN LETTER X;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102B5;CARIAN LETTER N;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102B6;CARIAN LETTER TT2;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102B7;CARIAN LETTER P;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102B8;CARIAN LETTER SS;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102B9;CARIAN LETTER I;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102BA;CARIAN LETTER E;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102BB;CARIAN LETTER UUUU;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102BC;CARIAN LETTER K;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102BD;CARIAN LETTER K2;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102BE;CARIAN LETTER ND;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102BF;CARIAN LETTER UU;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102C0;CARIAN LETTER G;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102C1;CARIAN LETTER G2;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102C2;CARIAN LETTER ST;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102C3;CARIAN LETTER ST2;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102C4;CARIAN LETTER NG;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102C5;CARIAN LETTER II;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102C6;CARIAN LETTER C-39;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102C7;CARIAN LETTER TT;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102C8;CARIAN LETTER UUU2;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102C9;CARIAN LETTER RR;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102CA;CARIAN LETTER MB;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102CB;CARIAN LETTER MB2;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102CC;CARIAN LETTER MB3;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102CD;CARIAN LETTER MB4;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102CE;CARIAN LETTER LD2;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102CF;CARIAN LETTER E2;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
102D0;CARIAN LETTER UUU3;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
```

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Figures for Carian

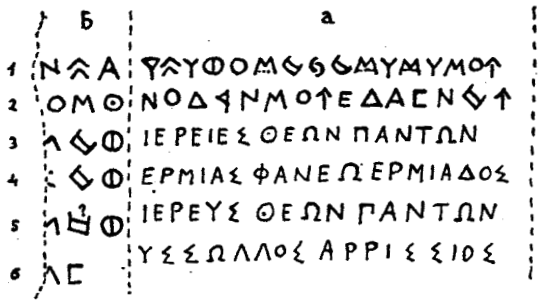


Figure 2. Sample of a bilingual Carian and Greek text from Hyllarima.

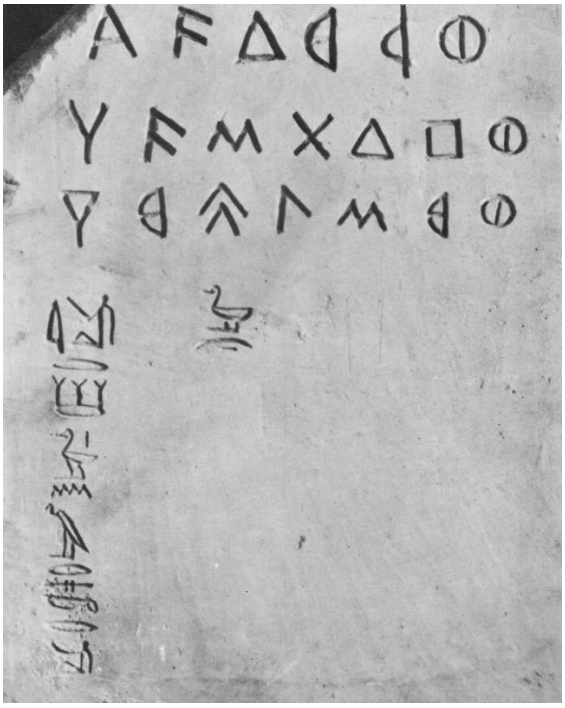


Figure 3. Bilingual Carian and Egyptian inscription given in Mason 1978, reversed here for easier comparison with LTR directionality. The Carian text 𐊠𐊬𐊰𐊴𐊵𐊫 𐊲𐊬𐊺𐊰𐊱𐊵𐊫 𐊲𐊴𐊾𐊹𐊺𐊴𐊵𐊫 reads *arlišś ursxleś kiδbsiś*, and the Egyptian text reads *ʾIrš(ɜ) sɜ n rskr sɜ ʾIʿḥ-…* ‘ʾIreš(a) son of Arseker son of ʾIaḥ-…’.

	Carien de Carie (sauf Kaunos)	Carien de Kaunos (16 + fr.)	Carien d'Egypte	Transcriptions
1	𐊠 𐊡	𐊠	𐊠 𐊡	*a*
2	*monn.* 𐊢		𐊴 ?	*2*
3	𐊣	𐊣	𐊣 𐊤	*g* ?
4	𐊰	𐊰	𐊰	*d* ?
5	𐊫	𐊫	𐊫 𐊬	*é* ?
6	𐊬 𐊭	𐊬	𐊬 𐊮	*v*
7	𐊯 𐊰	𐊰	𐊯	*7*
8			𐊱	*8*
9	𐊲	𐊲	𐊲	*tʰ* ?
10	𐊳 𐊴	𐊳	𐊳 𐊵	*l* ?
11	𐊶 𐊷 𐊸	𐊷	𐊶 𐊷 𐊸	*n* ?
12	𐊹	𐊹	𐊹	*o*
13	𐊺		𐊻	*ρ* ?
14	𐊼		𐊼	*14*
15	𐊽 𐊾	𐊽	𐊿 𐊾	*ϰ*
16		𐋀		*16*
17	𐊷	𐊷	𐊷	*s*
18	𐊮	𐊮	𐊮	*t* ?
19	𐊫 𐊬	𐊬	𐊫 𐊬	*u*
20	𐊲	𐊲		*20*
21	𐊭	𐊭	𐊭 +	*ḫ* ?
22	𐊧 𐊨	𐊨	𐊧 𐊨	*k* ?
23		𐊩		*23*
24	𐊪 𐊪	𐊪 𐊪	𐊪 𐊪	*m*
25	𐊲 𐊳	𐊳	𐊲 𐊳 𐊴	*25*
26	𐊵 𐊶 𐊷	𐊶	𐊵 𐊶	*e*
27	𐊸		𐊸	*27*
28	𐊹		𐊹	*28*
29	𐊺		𐊺	*29*
30	𐊻	𐊻	𐊻	*30*
31	𐊼	𐊼	𐊼	*31*
32			𐊽 𐊾	*32*
33	*monn.* 𐊿		𐊿	*33*
34		𐋁		*34*
35		𐋂	𐋂	*35*
36	𐋃			*36*
37	𐋄	𐋄	𐋄	*37*
38	*Arch.* 𐋅		𐋅	*38*
39		𐋆		*39*
40	𐋇		𐋇 𐋈	*40*
41	𐋉			*41*
42			𐋊	*42*
43			𐋋	*43*
44			𐋌	*44*
45		𐋍		*45*

Fig. 1. Tableau des transcriptions proposées pour les trois principaux types d'écriture carienne

Figure 4. Table of Carian letters from Masson 1978.

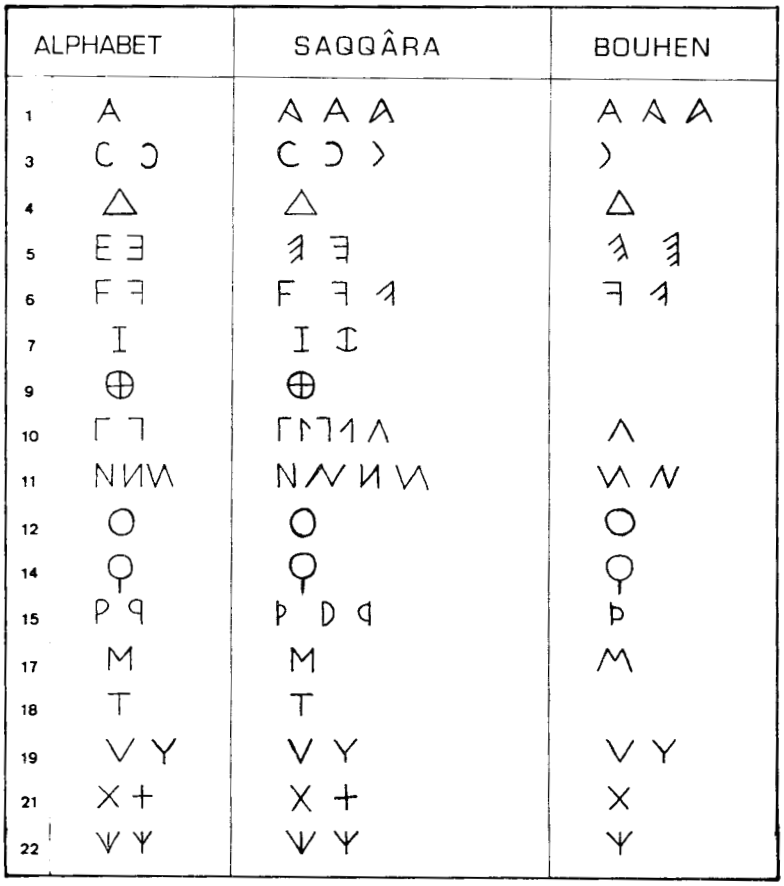


FIG. 2. Tableau paléographique des signes de Saqqâra et de Bouhen (A)

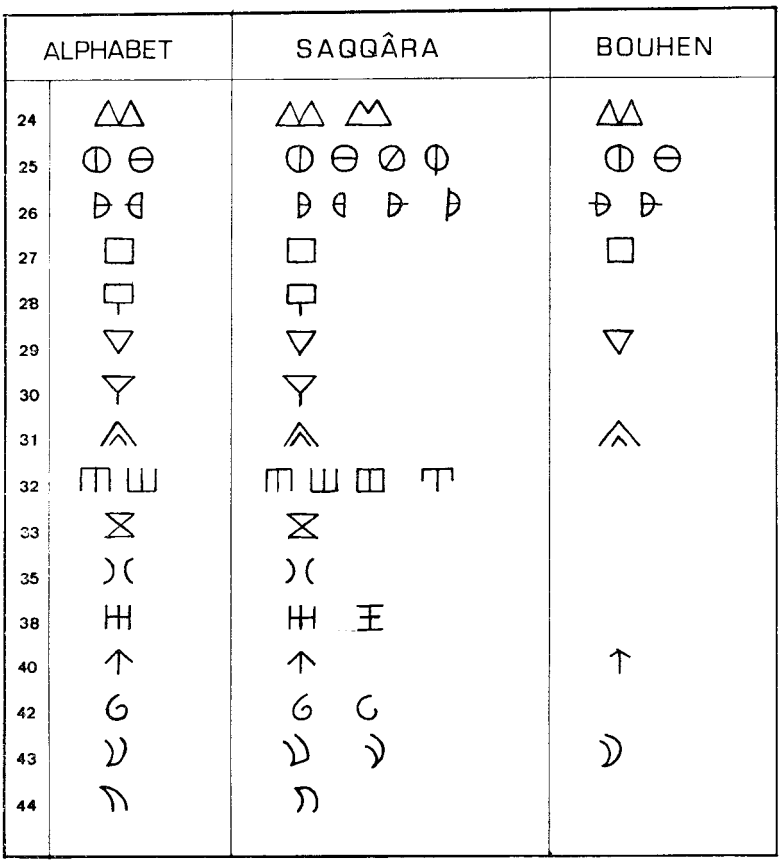


FIG. 3. Tableau paléographique des signes de Saqqâra et de Bouhen (B)

Figure 5. Table of Carian letters from Masson 1978.

TABLE 22.9: *The Letters of the Carian Alphabet*[a]

1	A ᐅ ᐱ	a
3	ᑕ	d
4	Δ	l
5	ᕮ E	ù (alternating with sign 28)
6	F ᒥ ᒪ	r
7	I ᒣ	λ
9	⊕	q
10	ᒥ ᒥ ᐱ	b
11	ᘉ N	m
12	O	o (corresponding to Greek ω)
14	ᕴ	t
15	ᖘ ᖙ ᖤ	š
17	ᙏ ᙏ	s
19	ᖵ ᖴ	u (/u̯)
20	ᖨ	ñ
21	X +	χ
22	ᖵ ᖶ	n
24	ᙆ ᙆ	p
25	ᘐ ᘐ	ś
26	ᘁ ᘓ ᘔ	i
27	ᘀ	e (corresponding to Greek η)
28	ᘎ	w (/ə) (alternating with sign 5)
29, 30	ᐁ ᐃ ᐄ	k
32	ᗰ ᗰ	ú (or ü)
38	ᚺ	í (/i̯)
40	ᛏ ᛐ	τ (t̠)
41	ᛩ	variant of 28

a. Omitted numbers refer to signs included in decipherment lists for which no established value can yet be given.

Figure 6. Table of Carian letters from Swiggers & Jenniges 1996.

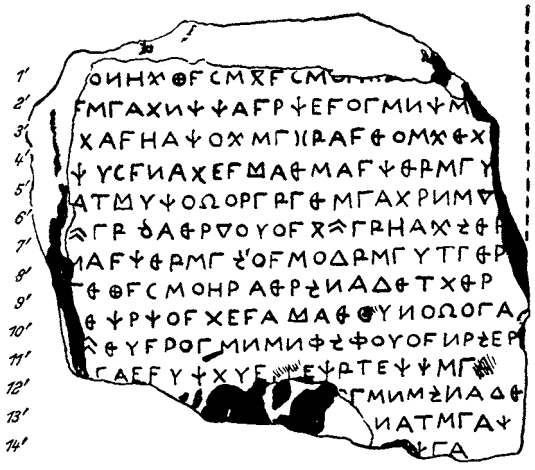


Figure 7. Carian inscription from Kaunos, after Bossert, from Friedrich 1966.

Table 23.1 A subset of characters of the Carian alphabet

Character	Transcription
𐊠	a
𐊡	d
𐊢	l
𐊣	ù
𐊤	r
𐊥	λ
𐊦	q
𐊧	b
𐊨	m
𐊩	o
𐊪	t
𐊫	š
𐊬	s
𐊭	u
𐊮	x
𐊯	n
𐊰	p
𐊱	ś
𐊲	i
𐊳	e
𐊴	w
𐊵	k
𐊶	ú
𐊷	í
𐊸	τ
𐊹	w

Figure 8. Table of Carian letters from Melchert 2004a.

8. Zuletzt möchte ich den Rahmen der internen Kritik verlassen und die "conservative transcription" an den seit 1975 ermittelten Lautwerten messen. Von den Lautwerten, die Sayce 1874 postulierte, hat sich sehr wenig als haltbar erwiesen: Die Auffassung von 𐊬 als Sibilant, die ich für einen Zufallstreffer halte, und die Auffassung von 𐊫𐊳𐊴 als Vokalzeichen wie 𐊠𐊢𐊩𐊭.

Fortschritte gab es nach Sayce in der Klassifikation der Zeichen, wo sich aber willkürliche Unterscheidungen Sayces auch als sehr dauerhaft erwiesen. So hält Shevoroshkin an der Aufspaltung der 𐊯-Varianten in *Ny* und das pamphylische *Vau* fest. In einem anderen Fall bewahrt noch Massons Umschrift eine fragwürdige Unterscheidung Sayces: 𐊡 = *g?* und 𐊧 = *p?* - das zweite Zeichen erscheint aber sehr selten (und nie neben 𐊡), so daß der Lautwert *p* nur ausnahmsweise vertreten wäre. Shevoroshkin hatte daher ein anderes Zeichen als *p* (nun *b*) bestimmt, allerdings auch an Sayces *p* festgehalten. Dazu kommt, daß Masson das singuläre Π der bisher nicht zureichend veröffentlichten Felsgrabinschrift von Kaunos (es gehörte also in diese Spalte der Tafel) mit 𐊧 gleichsetzte, was nur über den Vergleich mit griechischen Pi-Varianten möglich ist:

Figure 9. Discussion of the decipherment of Carian, in which it was proposed that what is now known to be 𐊡 CARIAN LETTER D has the value of *g* and that what is now known to be 𐊧 CARIAN LETTER D2 has the value of *p*. Despite the fact that they are now known to be variants in original Carian texts, their distinction in modern text *about* Carian means that they need to be distinguished for scholarly purposes.

TABLEAU 1 - *Valeurs phonétiques des signes cariens.*

No	SIGNES	VALEURS	PARTICULARITÉS GRAPHIQUES
1	A 𐊠	a	
2	B 𐊡	-	très rare: monnaies, Si. 62 F Peut-être variante de 24?
3	C	d	
4	Δ	l	
5	E	ù	
6	F	r	
7	I	λ	absent à Thèbes
8	𐊢	-	un seul exemple sûr dans l'écriture carienne "régulière" (MY K, où il semble alterner avec 26 *i*).
9	⊕, ⊙	q	
10	ᚹ, Λ	b	
11	N, 𐊫	m	
12	O	o	
13	ᑎ	-	5 exemples dans le carien d'Égypte. Peut-être il n'existe pas et les examples doivent s'interpreter comme 3 C?
14	ᛩ	t	absent à Kaunos
15	ᛋ, P	š	
16	R	-	kaunien (et aussi à Iasos!)
17	M	s	
18	T	-	peu documenté (16 exemples dans le corpus contrôlé)
19	V, Y	u	
20	ϕ	ñ	carien de Carie
21	+, X	χ	
22	𐊭, 𐊯	n	

Figure 10a. Table of Carian letters from Adiego 1994.

No	SIGNES	VALEURS	PARTICULARITÉS GRAPHIQUES
23	Ω	-	kaunien (3 exemples)
24	M	p	
25	Θ	ś	
26		i	
27	□	e	absent à Kaunos
28		w	carien d'Egypte; Kindya (D 6)
29	∇	k	
30		= 29	variante de l'antérieur
31		δ	absent à Thèbes
32		ú	carien d'Egypte
33		-	carien d'Egypte
34		= 33 ?	kaunien (2 exemples)
35		-	carien d'Egypte; kaunien
36		= 35?	carien de Carie (sauf Kaunos)
37		-	carien de Carie; Lion.
38		í	carien d'Egypte; Athènes;
39		-	kaunien
40	↑	τ	peu documenté
41		ü	= 5 E à Kildara-Sinuri
42		f	carien d'Egypte (peu documenté)
43		μ	carien d'Egypte (peu documenté)
44		μ_2	= 43 (*hapax*, M 29)
45		μ_3	variante kaunienne de 43 (*hapax*, 30*)

Figure 10b. Table of Carian letters from Adiego 1994.

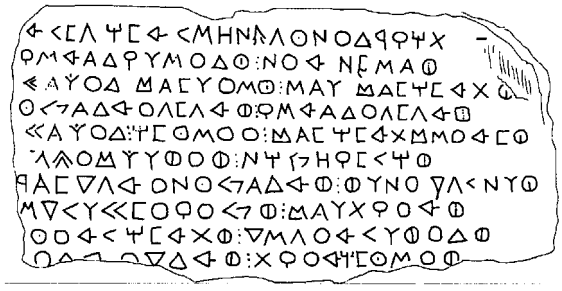


Figure 11. Sample of the letter Ψ UUU3, from the inscription from Mylasa.

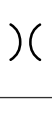
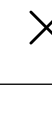
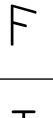
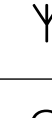
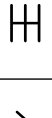
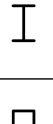
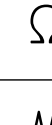
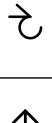
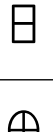
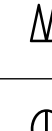
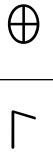
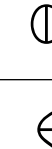
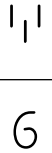
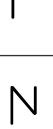
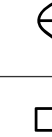
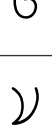
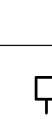
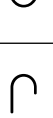
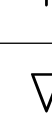
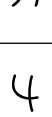
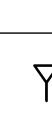
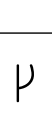
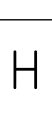
Cat.No.	Letter	Transl.	Name	Masson	Hex
1	𐊠	a	A	a	102A0
8	𐊨	a	A2	8	102A7
10	𐊩	b	B	l?	102A9
3	𐊣	d	D	g?	102A2
13	𐊭	d	D2	p?	102AC
27	𐋃	e	E	27	102BA
48	𐊯	e	E2	--	102CF
33	𐋇	γ	G	33	102C0
34	𐋈	γ	G2	34	102C1
26	𐋁	i	I	e	102B9
38	𐋉	í	II	38	102C5
29	𐋄	k	K	29	102BC
30	𐋅	k	K2	30	102BD
4	𐊤	l	L	d?	102A3
7	𐊧	λ	LD	7	102A6
47	𐊮	λ	LD2	--	102CE
11	𐊫	m	M	n?	102AA
43	𐋋	β	MB	43	102CA
44	𐋌	β	MB2	44	102CB
45	𐋍	β	MB3	45	102CC
46	𐋎	β2	MB4	--	102CD
22	𐋂	n	N	k?	102B5
31	𐋏	ð	ND	31	102BE
37	𐋓	ŋ	NG	37	102C4
20	𐋀	ñ	NN	20	102B3
12	𐊬	o	O	o	102AB
24	𐋆	p	P	m	102B7
2	𐊡	p	P2	2	102A1
9	𐊩	q	Q	th?	102A8
6	𐊦	r	R	v	102A5
42	𐋊	ŕ	RR	42	102C9
17	𐋁	s	S	s	102B0
15	𐊫	š	SH	r	102AE
16	𐊰	š	SH2	16	102AF
25	𐋇	ś	SS	25	102B8
35	𐋐	z	ST	35	102C2
36	𐋑	z	ST2	36	102C3
14	𐊹	t	T	14	102AD
40	𐋔	τ	TT	40	102C7
23	𐋖	τ2	TT2	23	102B6
19	𐋀	u	U	u	102B2
32	𐋍	ú	UU	32	102BF
5	𐊥	ù	UUU	é?	102A4
41	𐋕	ù	UUU2	41	102C8
49	𐋗	ù	UUU3	--	102DF
28	𐋛	û	UUUU	28	102BB
21	𐋄	×	X	h?	102B4
18	𐋁	?	C-18	t?	102B1
39	𐋦	?	C-39	39	102C6

Figure 12. Table of Carian letters sorted by their UCS name.

Cat.No.	Letter	Transl.	Name	Masson	Hex
1	A	a	A	a	102A0
2	B	p	P2	2	102A1
3	C	d	D	g?	102A2
4	D	l	L	d?	102A3
5	E	ù	UUU	é?	102A4
6	F	r	R	v	102A5
7	I	λ	LD	7	102A6
8	H	a	A2	8	102A7
9	Q	q	Q	th?	102A8
10	L	b	B	l?	102A9
11	M	m	M	n?	102AA
12	O	o	O	o	102AB
13	P	d	D2	p?	102AC
14	R	t	T	14	102AD
15	S	š	SH	r	102AE
16	T	š	SH2	16	102AF
17	V	s	S	s	102B0
18	W	?	C-18	t?	102B1
19	X	u	U	u	102B2
20	Y	ñ	NN	20	102B3
21	Z	x	X	h?	102B4
22	[	n	N	k?	102B5
23	\	τ2	TT2	23	102B6
24	]	p	P	m	102B7
25	^	ś	SS	25	102B8
26	_	i	I	e	102B9
27	`	e	E	27	102BA
28	a	û	UUUU	28	102BB
29	b	k	K	29	102BC
30	c	k	K2	30	102BD
31	d	ð	ND	31	102BE
32	e	ú	UU	32	102BF
33	f	γ	G	33	102C0
34	g	γ	G2	34	102C1
35	h	z	ST	35	102C2
36	i	z	ST2	36	102C3
37	j	ŋ	NG	37	102C4
38	k	í	II	38	102C5
39	l	?	C-39	39	102C6
40	m	τ	TT	40	102C7
41	n	ù	UUU2	41	102C8
42	o	ŕ	RR	42	102C9
43	p	β	MB	43	102CA
44	q	β	MB2	44	102CB
45	r	β	MB3	45	102CC
46	s	β2	MB4	--	102CD
47	t	λ	LD2	--	102CE
48	u	e	E2	--	102CF
49	v	ù	UUU3	--	102DF

Figure 13. Table of Carian letters sorted by their catalogue number.

TABLE XX - Row 102: CARIAN

	102A	102B	102C	102D
0				
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
A				
B				
C				
D				
E				
F				

G = 00
P = 01

TABLE XX - Row 102: CARIAN

hex	Name
A0	CARIAN LETTER A
A1	CARIAN LETTER P2
A2	CARIAN LETTER D
A3	CARIAN LETTER L
A4	CARIAN LETTER UUU
A5	CARIAN LETTER R
A6	CARIAN LETTER LD
A7	CARIAN LETTER A2
A8	CARIAN LETTER Q
A9	CARIAN LETTER B
AA	CARIAN LETTER M
AB	CARIAN LETTER O
AC	CARIAN LETTER D2
AD	CARIAN LETTER T
AE	CARIAN LETTER SH
AF	CARIAN LETTER SH2
B0	CARIAN LETTER S
B1	CARIAN LETTER C-18
B2	CARIAN LETTER U
B3	CARIAN LETTER NN
B4	CARIAN LETTER X
B5	CARIAN LETTER N
B6	CARIAN LETTER TT2
B7	CARIAN LETTER P
B8	CARIAN LETTER SS
B9	CARIAN LETTER I
BA	CARIAN LETTER E
BB	CARIAN LETTER UUUU
BC	CARIAN LETTER K
BD	CARIAN LETTER K2
BE	CARIAN LETTER ND
BF	CARIAN LETTER UU
C0	CARIAN LETTER G
C1	CARIAN LETTER G2
C2	CARIAN LETTER ST
C3	CARIAN LETTER ST2
C4	CARIAN LETTER NG
C5	CARIAN LETTER II
C6	CARIAN LETTER C-39
C7	CARIAN LETTER TT
C8	CARIAN LETTER UUU2
C9	CARIAN LETTER RR
CA	CARIAN LETTER MB
CB	CARIAN LETTER MB2
CC	CARIAN LETTER MB3
CD	CARIAN LETTER MB4
CE	CARIAN LETTER LD2
CF	CARIAN LETTER E2
D0	CARIAN LETTER UUU3
D1	(This position shall not be used)
D2	(This position shall not be used)
D3	(This position shall not be used)
D4	(This position shall not be used)
D5	(This position shall not be used)
D6	(This position shall not be used)
D7	(This position shall not be used)
D8	(This position shall not be used)
D9	(This position shall not be used)
DA	(This position shall not be used)
DB	(This position shall not be used)
DC	(This position shall not be used)
DD	(This position shall not be used)
DE	(This position shall not be used)
DF	(This position shall not be used)

hex	Name

A. Administrative

1. Title
Proposal to encode the Carian script in the SMP of the UCS
2. Requester's name
Michael Everson
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution)
Individual contribution.
4. Submission date
2006-01-12
5. Requester's reference (if applicable)
6. Choose one of the following:
6a. This is a complete proposal
Yes.
6b. More information will be provided later
No.

B. Technical – General

1. Choose one of the following:
1a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters)
Yes.
Proposed name of script
Carian.
1b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block
No.
1b. Name of the existing block
2. Number of characters in proposal
49.
3. Proposed category (see section II, Character Categories)
Category C
4a. Proposed Level of Implementation (1, 2 or 3) (see clause 14, ISO/IEC 10646-1: 2000)
Level 1.
4b. Is a rationale provided for the choice?
Yes.
4c. If YES, reference
Spacing characters are proposed.
5a. Is a repertoire including character names provided?
Yes.
5b. If YES, are the names in accordance with the character naming guidelines in Annex L of ISO/IEC 10646-1: 2000?
Yes.
5c. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?
Yes.
6a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for publishing the standard?
Michael Everson. TrueType.
6b. If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used:
Michael Everson, Fontographer.
7a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?
Yes, see bibliography above.
7b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?
Yes.
8. Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input, presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)?
Yes, see above.
9. Submitters are invited to provide any additional information about Properties of the proposed Character(s) or Script that will assist in correct understanding of and correct linguistic processing of the proposed character(s) or script.
Yes, see Unicode properties above.

C. Technical – Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? If YES, explain.
Yes. This proposal completes and replaces N2938.
2a. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)?
Yes.

2b. If YES, with whom?

Craig Melchert, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Ignacio-Javier Adiego, Professor of Indo-European Linguistics at the Departament of Latin Philology, University of Barcelona; Deborah Anderson, University of California, Berkeley.

2c. If YES, available relevant documents

3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?

Scholarly communities researching Anatolian languages using these scripts.

4a. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)

Anatolian scripts are fairly rare as these things go.

4b. Reference

5a. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?

Yes.

5b. If YES, where?

By scholars worldwide.

6a. After giving due considerations to the principles in Principles and Procedures document (a WG 2 standing document) must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?

No.

6b. If YES, is a rationale provided?

6c. If YES, reference

7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?

Yes, each of the scripts should be encoded in individual blocks as presented here.

8a. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence?

No.

8b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?

8c. If YES, reference

9a. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters?

No.

9b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?

9c. If YES, reference

10a. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character?

No.

10b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?

10c. If YES, reference

11a. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences (see clauses 4.12 and 4.14 in ISO/IEC 10646-1: 2000)?

No.

11b. If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?

11c. If YES, reference

12a. Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?

No.

12b. If YES, reference

13a. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?

No.

13b. If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)

14a. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?

No.

14b. If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?

14c. If YES, reference